

came through research grants from the National Institutes of Health.

Today, the University is widely known for its groundbreaking medical work in areas ranging from cancer research and treatment to fetal alcohol syndrome to burn treatment. None of these achievements would have been possible without Jack Lein.

His service to the citizens of Washington State is immeasurable, covering a spectrum of contributions that defies description.

Dr. Lein has served the university in a dizzying number of key positions. In addition to his faculty appointment, he was an assistant and then associate dean of the School of Medicine. He founded the School's Continuing Medical Education program and directed it for nearly 20 years.

He also was instrumental in developing regional medical education systems that have become national models. Under his aegis, the University's Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Health, and Community Medicine have flourished, and today, University of Washington Health Sciences students enjoy an educational experience unique in the country.

In addition to these achievements, Jack also served as both State legislative liaison for Health Sciences and coordinator of Federal relations for the entire University.

My own relationship with Jack Lein spans many years and many endeavors. Among his multiple roles, Jack was a sort of concierge of the medical establishment.

He knows nearly every politician in Washington State, and whenever a legislator or other officeholder needed a medical referral, Jack was the oracle. And since he put this role to productive use, as he did all others, he really knew how to get you when you were down.

Jack will be long-remembered throughout the University community as a consummate tactician with an absolutely unrelenting sense of humor.

No matter how dire the situation, and many have been, Jack finds the humor in it. He is a delightful companion and a wonderful friend. I wish him a long and rewarding retirement, and hope that he will slow down enough to savor it.

The University of Washington is losing one its lions, but I know of no one who has contributed more to it than Jack Lein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HANSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IF REELECTED, WILL THE PRESIDENT GRANT PARDONS TO THREE CONVICTED CRIMINALS: HIS FORMER BUSINESS PARTNERS?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, this May, a Little Rock jury returned guilty verdicts on a total of 24 felony counts against President and Mrs. Clinton's business partners, James and Susan McDougal, and against his successor as Governor, Jim Guy Tucker.

Earlier this week, many of us watched with great surprise as the President, on the news hour with Jim Lehrer, in a televised national broadcast, refused to rule out the possibility of pardons for these three Whitewater convicted criminals if he is reelected.

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Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I introduced a resolution that would declare that it is the sense of this House that President Clinton should specifically, categorically, and immediately disavow any intention to grant Presidential pardons for his former Whitewater business partners, or to former Governor Tucker.

By passing this resolution before we leave this House, we send the right signal to the country that in this country no one is above the law and that convicted criminals do not walk free by virtue of having friends in high places.

Mr. Speaker, the President's statement raising this issue on national TV was not the first time the President has held open the possibility of presidential pardons for Susan and James McDougal and for former Governor Tucker.

About a month ago, in a televised interview on CNN, the President offered to use his considerable fund-raising abilities to raise money for these Whitewater defendants and for other individuals who had incurred legal expenses in connection with the Whitewater probe.

He said that once he leaves office, whether that be in 1997 or 2001, he will dedicate himself to raising money on behalf of those whose activities are being investigated by the Whitewater independent counsel.

Not surprisingly, the President's comments have been interpreted by many as a veiled promise to those implicated, convicted or otherwise, that if they will stand with the President, if they will stand tough this fall, that they will receive a pardon.

The American people need to know, what is the President doing with promises of raising funds to pay their attorney's fees, and with indications that a pardon may be forthcoming. We are talking about an investigation that was started by the Whitewater independent counsel, who was appointed pursuant to the President's own Attorney General, Janet Reno.

Ms. Reno charged the independent counsel to investigate violations of criminal law relating in any way to James McDougal, President William Jefferson Clinton, or Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton's relationship with Madison Guaranty Savings, or Whitewater Development, or Capital Management.

The investigation has resulted in convictions. The investigation has shown that over \$300,000 in taxpayers' money was stolen from the American people. This investigation has been at taxpayers' expense. For the President now to become directly involved and to hint that he may pardon those who directly benefit is nothing short of outrageous.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the American people are entitled to an answer before this election occurs. All we are asking for is an answer. Bill Clinton should not, nor should anyone, dance around and waffle on this important question. We need an answer directly from Bill Clinton; not from Mike McCurry, but from Bill Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, I will read a statement of President Clinton, made when he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in Arkansas's Third District back in 1974, when President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon.

Back in 1974, when President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Arkansas' 3rd District bitterly criticized the pardon, stating that it had "undermined respect for law and order, prejudiced pending trials, and dealt another blow to that vast body of law-abiding Americans, whose faith in equal justice under the law has been shaken." In the intervening 22 years since he issued that stern pronouncement condemning the Nixon pardon, Bill Clinton's view of presidential pardons has apparently "evolved." The President's refusal to rule out pardons for his personal friends and business associates found guilty on 24 felony counts by a jury of 12 Arkansas citizens is another example of the hypocrisy and "situational ethics" that we have come to expect from this administration. It is absolutely incumbent upon this President to assure the American people—before the November 5 election—that he will not abuse the presidential pardon authority to let the guilty go free.

Democratic Theme: All President Clinton has said is that pardon applications submitted by the McDougals or former Governor Tucker will be treated like any others would be, pursuant to procedures established by the Department of Justice for processing such applications. To categorically rule out pardons for the McDougals and Jim Guy Tucker at this time would be an injustice to them, denying them a right that other Americans have to petition the President for executive clemency.

One need look no further than the lead editorial in this morning's Washington Post for a rebuttal to the specious suggestion that the President should feel free to treat pardon requests by his convicted Whitewater business partners as he would any other request for clemency. The Post writes as follows:

These Whitewater cases are not like any other, because those seeking pardons may have information bearing on Mr. Clinton himself or his wife. Before the election, Mr. Clinton should make clear that, if reelected, he